



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## INDIA.

*Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Mortality in Bengal in 1906; inoculation against plague; antimalaria measures.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, July 25:

Week ended July 20, 1907. No transactions.

Week ended July 13, 1907: Twenty-six deaths from cholera, 18 from plague, and 2 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India, week ended July 6, 55 cases and 46 deaths from plague and 6,812 cases and 5,492 deaths from plague, respectively.

*Mortality in 1906—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.*

The total number of deaths registered was 1,823,243, being 36.08 per thousand. The highest mortality was returned from Bihar and the lowest from Chota Nagpur.

From cholera 192,596 deaths have been reported. This is the largest number ever recorded from cholera.

From plague the number of deaths reported was 59,619. This number is comparatively low. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven inoculations were performed and only one death was reported of those inoculated. One thousand one hundred and forty-six of the total number of inoculations were done on the prisoners in the Gya jail, which leaves but 631 for the rest of the province. Obviously the procedure is not one looked upon with favor by the people. Rat extermination is being vigorously carried out in many places.

From fever there have been reported 1,132,579 deaths, being a per cent per thousand of 62.29 of the total deaths of the province. The lack of accuracy of the vital statistics renders it certain that many deaths recorded under this head do not belong there. Anti-malarial operations were carried out at Ranaghat, Berhampore, Jagadispur, and Moheshpur without much advantage as a result. The operations at Berhampore and Moheshpur have been abandoned, but those at Ranaghat and Jagadispur are to be continued for a further period.

Respiratory diseases accounted for 12,170 deaths. Smallpox reports indicated 23,543 deaths.